NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS
Wayne County, West Virginia

These descriptions describe soil properties or management considerations specific to a soil map unit and components of map units. These reports are generated for distribution to land users from the National Soil Information System soil database.

AgC=Allegheny loam, bedrock substratum, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Allegheny soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 to 60 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 46 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 46 to 55 inches; very strongly acid.

AsA=Ashton silt loam

Ashton soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 1. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 10 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 10 to 48 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 48 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

BeC=Beech loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Beech soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 51 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 51 to 65 inches; strongly acid.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Wayne County, West Virginia

BeD=Beech loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Beech soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 51 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 51 to 65 inches; strongly acid.

BeE=Beech loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Beech soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 51 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 51 to 65 inches; strongly acid.

BuC=Beech-urban land complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Beech soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 9 to 51 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 51 to 65 inches; strongly acid.

Ca=Chagrin silt loam

Chagrin soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 8 to 45 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 45 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Wayne County, West Virginia

CtA=Cotaco loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Cotaco soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 12 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 12 to 39 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 39 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

CtB=Cotaco loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Cotaco soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 12 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 12 to 39 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 39 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

DgF=Dekalb-gilpin complex, 35 to 65 percent slopes, very stony

Dekalb soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; extremely acid.
H2 - 4 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 33 to 37 inches; .

Gilpin soils make up 20 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 22 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 22 to 26 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Wayne County, West Virginia

DlE=Dekalb-latham complex, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Dekalb soils make up 45 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 33 to 37 inches; .

Latham soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 34 inches; extremely acid.
H3 - 34 to 38 inches; .

DPG=Dekalb-pineville-guyandotte association, very steep, extremely stony

Dekalb soils make up 40 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; extremely acid.
H2 - 4 to 33 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 33 to 37 inches; .

Pineville soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .15. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 53 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 53 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

Guyandotte soils make up 20 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Wayne County, West Virginia

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 13 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 13 to 65 inches; strongly acid.

DrD=Dormont-latham complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Dormont soils make up 45 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 48 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 7 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 7 to 23 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 40 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 40 to 54 inches; moderately acid.

Latham soils make up 35 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 34 inches; extremely acid.
H3 - 34 to 38 inches; .

DrE=Dormont-latham complex, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Dormont soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 48 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is moderate. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 7 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 7 to 23 inches; strongly acid.
H3 - 23 to 40 inches; moderately acid.
H4 - 40 to 54 inches; moderately acid.

Latham soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 34 inches; extremely acid.
H3 - 34 to 38 inches; .

FvF=Fiveblock channery sandy loam, very steep, very stony

Fiveblock soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; neutral.
H2 - 9 to 65 inches; neutral.

GuC=Gilpin-upshur complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 22 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 40 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 40 to 45 inches; neutral.
H4 - 45 to 49 inches; .

GuD=Gilpin-upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 22 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 40 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 40 to 45 inches; neutral.
H4 - 45 to 49 inches; .

GuE=Gilpin-upshur complex, 25 to 35 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 22 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 40 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 40 to 45 inches; neutral.
H4 - 45 to 49 inches; .

GuF=Gilpin-upshur complex, 35 to 65 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 22 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 22 to 26 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Wayne County, West Virginia

Upshur soils make up 20 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 40 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 40 to 45 inches; neutral.
H4 - 45 to 49 inches; .

Gw=Grigsby loam

Grigsby soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 57 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 1. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 7 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 7 to 42 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 42 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

Gy=Guyan silt loam

Guyan soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is somewhat poorly drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 12 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3w. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 10 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 10 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

Hu=Huntington silt loam

Huntington soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is frequent, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .28. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 17 inches; neutral.
H2 - 17 to 32 inches; neutral.
H3 - 32 to 65 inches; neutral.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Wayne County, West Virginia

KaA=Kanawha loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Kanawha soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 1. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 9 to 40 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 40 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

KaB=Kanawha loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Kanawha soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 9 to 40 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 40 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

LgC=Latham-gilpin complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Latham soils make up 55 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 34 inches; extremely acid.
H3 - 34 to 38 inches; .

Gilpin soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 22 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 22 to 26 inches; .

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Wayne County, West Virginia

LgD=Latham-gilpin complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Latham soils make up 50 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 4 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 4 to 34 inches; extremely acid.
H3 - 34 to 38 inches; .

Gilpin soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 22 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Lo=Lobdell loam

Lobdell soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 33 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This soil is prime farmland. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 6 to 38 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 38 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

MaB=Markland silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Markland soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 54 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate equivalent within a depth of 40 inches is 40 percent. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 8 to 39 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 39 to 65 inches; moderately alkaline.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Wayne County, West Virginia

MaC=Markland silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Markland soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 54 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate equivalent within a depth of 40 inches is 40 percent. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has very low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 8 to 39 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 39 to 65 inches; moderately alkaline.

Me=Melvin silt loam

Melvin soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is poorly drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 6 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 3w. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; neutral.
H2 - 6 to 22 inches; neutral.
H3 - 22 to 65 inches; neutral.

NeD=Nelse silt loam, 3 to 25 percent slopes

Nelse soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately rapid. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is frequent, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 60 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .17. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 11 inches; neutral.
H2 - 11 to 55 inches; neutral.
H3 - 55 to 65 inches; neutral.

PbE=Pineville and buchanan channery loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony

Pineville soils make up 45 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .20. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 53 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 53 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Wayne County, West Virginia

Buchanan soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 35 inches to a fragipan. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .24. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 7s. This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 5 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 5 to 28 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 28 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

Ud=Udorthents, smoothed

Udorthents soils make up 100 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is . Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is It is nonirrigated land capability subclass . This soil is not suitable for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
.

UsB=Urban land-ashton-lindside complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Ashton soils make up 20 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is very high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 10 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 10 to 48 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 48 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

Lindside soils make up 15 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderately slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is occasional, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 27 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2w. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; slightly acid.
H2 - 9 to 37 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 37 to 65 inches; neutral.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Wayne County, West Virginia

UtD=Urban land-gilpin-upshur complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Gilpin soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 4e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 6 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 6 to 22 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 22 to 26 inches; .

Upshur soils make up 15 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is 40 inches bedrock (paralithic). This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is slow. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is low, and shrink swell potential is high. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .43. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 6e. This soil has low potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; strongly acid.
H2 - 8 to 40 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 40 to 45 inches; neutral.
H4 - 45 to 49 inches; .

UvB=Urban land-kanawha-cotaco complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Kanawha soils make up 30 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is high, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .32. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 9 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 9 to 40 inches; slightly acid.
H3 - 40 to 65 inches; slightly acid.

Cotaco soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is moderately well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is rare, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to the top of the seasonal high water table is at 24 inches. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has medium potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 12 inches; very strongly acid.
H2 - 12 to 39 inches; very strongly acid.
H3 - 39 to 65 inches; very strongly acid.

NONTECHNICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS--Continued
Wayne County, West Virginia

UwB=Urban land-wheeling complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Wheeling soils make up 25 percent of the map unit. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. This soil is well drained. The slowest soil permeability within a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Available water capacity to a depth of 60 inches is moderate, and shrink swell potential is low. Annual flooding is none, and annual ponding is none. The minimum depth to a water table is greater than 6 feet. The assigned Kw erodibility factor is .37. It is nonirrigated land capability subclass 2e. This soil has high potential productivity for cultivated crops. This component is not a hydric soil.

Typical Profile:
H1 - 0 to 8 inches; moderately acid.
H2 - 8 to 49 inches; moderately acid.
H3 - 49 to 65 inches; moderately acid.